



Conrad Harrington, McGill Chancellor and Chairperson of Redpath Sugar Inc., has already started to parade newly-elected Principal David Johnston around McGill's academic community. The important question is whether or not the new principal will keep as good corporate connections as his predecessors.

UWO DEAN: JOHNSTON CHOSEN AS PRINCIPAL

by Molly Kane

David Lloyd Johnston, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Western Ontario, is the unanimous choice of both the Statutory Committee to Elect a Principal and the Board of Governors for principal of McGill.

Johnston will begin his term, replacing present Principal Robert Bell, on September 1 next. For the first time in McGill's history, the Board of Governors made the appointment for a fixed term of five years. The appointment can then be renewed after review.

Conrad Harrington, Chancellor of McGill, presented the new principal at a press conference Wednesday. "David Johnston has a keen and perceptive vision of the role of McGill in Quebec," Harrington said.

When asked by reporters to discuss his vision of McGill's role, Johnston said that McGill is "unique in that it has several missions." The first mission is to the immediate community of Montreal and the second to Canada, as a center of research and education.

He emphasized that he is presently taking two courses in French. "My wife speaks French fluently," he added, "I can only benefit from learning the language of the province."

Reporters present at the conference questioned the Board's choice of a principal who has little if any familiarity with Montreal and Quebec.

Chancellor Harrington

stressed that Johnston's appointment did not reflect a conscious desire on the part of the Board to look outside the university. "We looked for the best possible principal," he said.

David Johnston, 37 years old, is the youngest university principal in Canada. Born in Sudbury, Ontario, he received a BA from Harvard and an LL.B. with honours from the University of Cambridge in 1965. He returned to Canada to earn another LL.B. from Queen's University.

Johnston was a professor of law at Queen's and then at the University of Toronto, where he was appointed full professor. In 1974 he became Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario.

Johnston says he plans to continue to pursue his interest in the law, particularly in the area of corporate law.

When asked for his thoughts on the internal problems facing McGill, Johnston said he did not yet know enough about the university to comment extensively. "I will be spending the next seven or eight months learning as much as I can about the university."

Later Wednesday afternoon, the principal appeared before the university senate. There he expressed an intention to work with the senate in the tradition of collegial government.

When Chancellor Harrington introduced Johnston to the Senate, he mentioned that the Johnstons have five daughters, continued on page 4

Montreal
Monday
January 15, 1979
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The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Iranian students:

Defence committee gains broad support

by Ellen McKeough

The Committee in Defence of the 23 Arrested will sponsor a picket line in front of the Municipal Courthouse Friday when Iranian students facing charges stemming from a December 6 demonstration will appear in court.

The Iranians were demonstrating in sympathy with the people currently rioting in Iran against the Shah. The demonstration took place at the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke, near the House of Iran.

The Iranians have been charged under the Criminal Code with disturbing the peace. If found guilty, they could face six-month jail terms and fines of \$500, according to Peter Weldon, one of their lawyers. The Iranians, most of whom are in Canada on either immigrant visas, student visas or minister's permits, may also be deported if convicted.

The Committee in Defence of 23 Arrested has 16 member groups, including Amnesty

International, ANEQ, the CSN (Montreal), the Arab Student Associations of McGill, Concordia and the Université de Montréal, and the international Committee of Iranian Students (CIS).

CIS is circulating a petition which denounces "police brutality against the Iranian students by immigration officials and the RCMP and the support given by the Canadian state to the fascist regime of the Shah." The petition further demands all the charges laid against the arrested students be dropped.

A representative of the Committee told the Daily the students have been harassed by immigration officials and the RCMP since the arrests. At least five Iranians have been visited at night by immigration officials demanding to see visas. The representative also said the RCMP tried to get the academic record of an arrested McGill student but was refused.

Weldon says the charges are

an infringement of civil liberties.

"If every time people who form an educational picket line or distribute leaflets are charged with criminal activities, this is serious as far as democratic society is concerned."

The picket line will form outside the Municipal Courthouse on Gosford Street as of 8:30 am Friday. All McGill students are invited to join.

Student press:

Where work never stops

by Henri-Paul Normandin (EDMONTON) — Student journalists never take a break; they even work during Christmas holidays. This year 175 of them met in Edmonton from December 26 to January 3 for the 41st annual conference of the Canadian University Press (CUP).

CUP is the organization of about 60 student newspapers from CEGEPs, colleges and universities across Canada. It defines itself as "an agent of social change" while concerned at the same time with preserving fair and accurate reporting; it attaches special interest to educational issues.

One of the main topics discussed at the conference was the creation of a national student magazine which could, to a certain extent, compete with other magazine publications. Delegates accepted the principle of the magazine but felt a need for more information and more study before it could start

publishing. Discussions will continue throughout the year, and the first copies of the magazine might reach the newsstands of Canadian campuses in September 1980.

Delegates spent a substantial amount of their time negotiating a new contract with their national advertising network. Discussions with the network were rather difficult, but member papers could agree on a contract in the near future.

Québec's student journalist organization, la Presse Etudiante Québécoise (PEQ), also had its word to say as Dominique Arel, member of the executive, explained the continued on page 4

WEEKLY STAFFERS!

The first Weekly meeting of the semester will begin today at 4:30 in the Daily office (B03, Student Union Building). Old and new photographers, writers, artists, and production people are invited to attend.

EDITORIAL BOARD

The Board will meet Tuesday at 5 pm. New members will be subjected to humiliating initiation rituals.

STAFF MEETING

The Staff will meet at 5 pm Wednesday. Report on the CUP conference and committees to be formed will highlight discussion. Important. Be there. You know the place.

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McGILL GROUPS!!

All McGill student groups on campus are requested to complete the annual registration form available at the Students' Society General Office, University Centre, Room 105. Doing so will allow Students' Society to assist you in the following ways:

- refer inquiries about your organization directly to you
- mail information of concern to your group directly to your president
- allow you to reserve meeting and event space in the Union and elsewhere on campus
- permit you to use the information tables in the Union lobby
- assist your group in organizing its events
- prevent conflicts with events you plan

Help us at Students' Society to help you - please register your group at the General Office.

DEADLINE: WED., JAN. 24th 4:30 PM

Principal....

continued from page 1

"which proves that the Committee was not chauvinistic," he said.

One hundred and nine candidates were considered for the principalship. Of the nine finalists who were interviewed by the statutory committee, none were women.

According to Harrington, the committee's guidelines for candidates' qualifications were: leadership and integrity, academic reputation, an understanding of McGill's role, and linguistic competence.

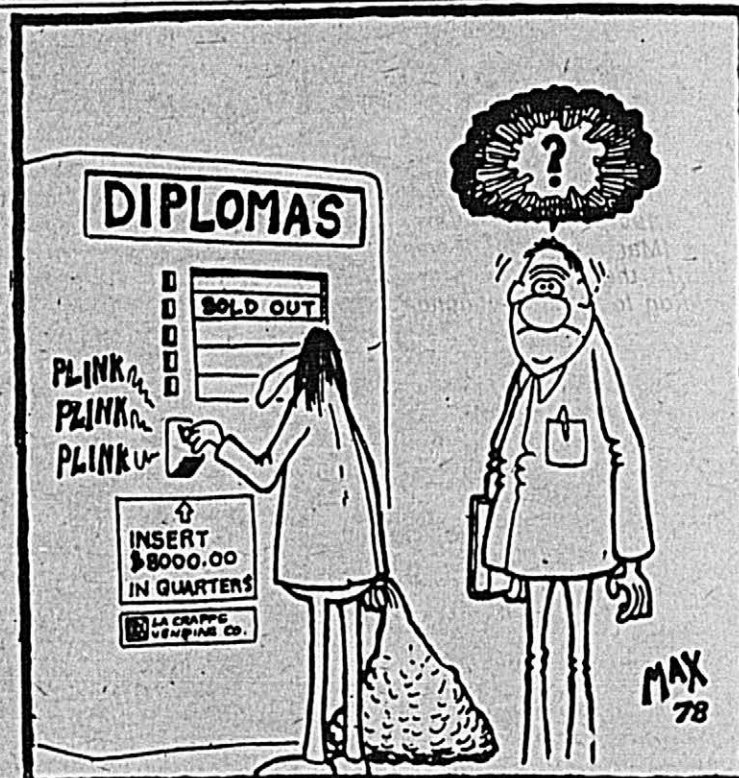
CUP....

continued from page 1

present situation of the Québec student news exchange service. University of Waterloo paper The Chevron criticized Arel's address, claiming PEQ is a "scab" organization which ousted the "real" PEN two years ago; such an attitude is easily explained by the fact that both The Chevron and PEN are controlled by political front groups. The Chevron was later expelled from CUP for its undemocratic tactics, harassment of staffers and its history of non-cooperation with CUP's statement of principles.

The main function of CUP is the national news exchange which provides McGill students with information on student issues in Vancouver and Halifax, for instance, and vice-versa. Special concern was expressed by delegates about news coverage on Québec's situation in the upcoming crucial referendum year.

Ontario delegates proposed to hire a national affairs reporter which would be located in Québec city. This proposal was rejected in favor of the hiring of a fieldworker for the province which, Québec delegates thought, would be more useful in order to help the production of the papers, as well as to provide the adequate coverage needed on the referendum.



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Wolfgang Poll - banjo
Sid Gulnick - guitar & dobro
William F. Bland - violin
Diane Rennie - guitar

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Free Admission 9 PM
3480 McTavish St.

Kampuchean Battle not over yet

by Peter Orr

Danièle Bourassa, member of the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist), was part of the last western delegation to visit Kampuchea (Cambodia) before the Vietnamese invasion. Though the League's delegation has been cited in several French-language newspapers and interviewed on national television, the *Daily* is the first English-language paper in Canada to be granted a full-length interview. Ms. Bourassa will hold a conference at McGill next week.

The country's original name, *Kampuchea*, is given preference here over 'Cambodia', the corrupted form of that name popularized by the French colonial government of that country.

Daily: Why is Vietnam in Kampuchea?

Bourassa: The Vietnamese people have been betrayed by their own leaders. Shortly after their victory over the Americans the Vietnamese leadership entered into a military alliance with the Soviet Union. Pol Pot envisaged the present conflict after the first invasion in '77. He told us "This is not a border conflict. The real nature of the conflict is the quest of Vietnam to become a controller of the region. They have allied with the Soviets who are using them to realise their strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world."

The Soviets have given more military aid to Vietnam since the war with the Americans than they gave during the liberation struggle. For example they never gave the Vietnamese MIG airplanes before '75.

Daily: I'm sure many people are against the invasion itself, but there have been many reports of gross violations of human rights by Pol Pot's government committed in Phnom Penh.

Bourassa: The things we have heard about massacres are a campaign that has been orchestrated by the United States and also by the USSR and Vietnam. There have been

many reports challenging these accusations but they have received little publicity. I'll give you a few examples.

April 19, 1976, the Bangkok Post (of Thailand) made a report denouncing the famed photographs of "atrocities" which were widely published as having been staged in Thailand itself.

In November '77, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* sent reporter John Fraser to Vietnam. Fraser visited the refugee camps and said he was unable to find a single refugee who had seen massacres himself.

Recently an article appeared in the *New York Times* by Noam Chomsky that demonstrated that the famed refugees were often former agents of the Lon Nol regime or CIA agents. An agent named In Tam paid refugees \$50 per horror story.

Secondly, the CIA, which played a large role in this campaign, produced a figure that one million had been killed. As if, by chance, this corresponds to the number of Kampucheans killed in the course of American bombardments. It's partly a means the Americans are using to camouflage the destruction they themselves caused. The nearly 50,000 tons of bombs that fell every day from American B-52s, those were the real crimes committed in Kampuchea.

Before liberation more than 90% of the houses in the country were destroyed, 70% of the forests were destroyed by napalm and American defoliant sprays, 50% of the livestock was killed by bombing. In 1973 there was a period of 200 days and nights of non-stop bombing. When we look at living conditions in the country therefore, we have to understand that they started to build from nothing in 1975.

It is not even a question of massacres by the government. On the contrary, there has been an enormous amount of work done to ensure the welfare of the population.

Daily: What evidence did you see of post-war reconstruction.

Bourassa: We saw kilometer

upon kilometer of irrigation that has greatly increased rice production. Irrigation has facilitated production — two harvests per year of rice, something never possible before the war. Because of this irrigation system, the whole population now has enough to eat. They now have 312 kilograms of rice per person per year minimum. They are able to export a little rice.

Daily: Why was Phnom Penh evacuated?

Bourassa: In 1968 Phnom Penh had a population of 400,000. By '75 it had expanded to 3.1 million because of peasants fleeing from American bombardment of the countryside.

During '75, before liberation, there were 200 to 300 people per day who died of hunger in Phnom Penh. When the Party took power it decided to evacuate the city. It took about

a week, going through the city explaining the situation to people. They explained that there was no way to feed people in Phnom Penh.

In the liberated zone a system of productive co-operatives had been long-established and was ready to feed the people of Phnom Penh.

The cities are also an easy target for bombardment and for coups d'état. In Phnom Penh it is clear that there was a network of CIA and of KGB agents who, even before liberation, were already preparing coups. It is the cities that the Vietnamese are now taking.

Daily: Why did the Pol Pot government fall so easily?

Bourassa: The people are organized to wage a guerrilla war. They haven't defended the cities because, in a country like Kampuchea, the cities are not of strategic importance. The

army and the Party are based in the countryside.

The Party knew that Vietnam was preparing a full-scale offensive. Pol Pot told us this just before we left. They prepared by organizing the cooperatives and by evacuation of the cities. The cooperatives function as autonomous guerrilla units and are economically self-sufficient.

A military commander explained that when the Vietnamese invaded in '77, the strategy was to allow them to penetrate the country and then attack them on their flanks, break their contingents and then dissolve the pieces one at a time. Once they enter the country, invading troops are weakened because the whole population is against them and they never get any peace.

So the Vietnamese have

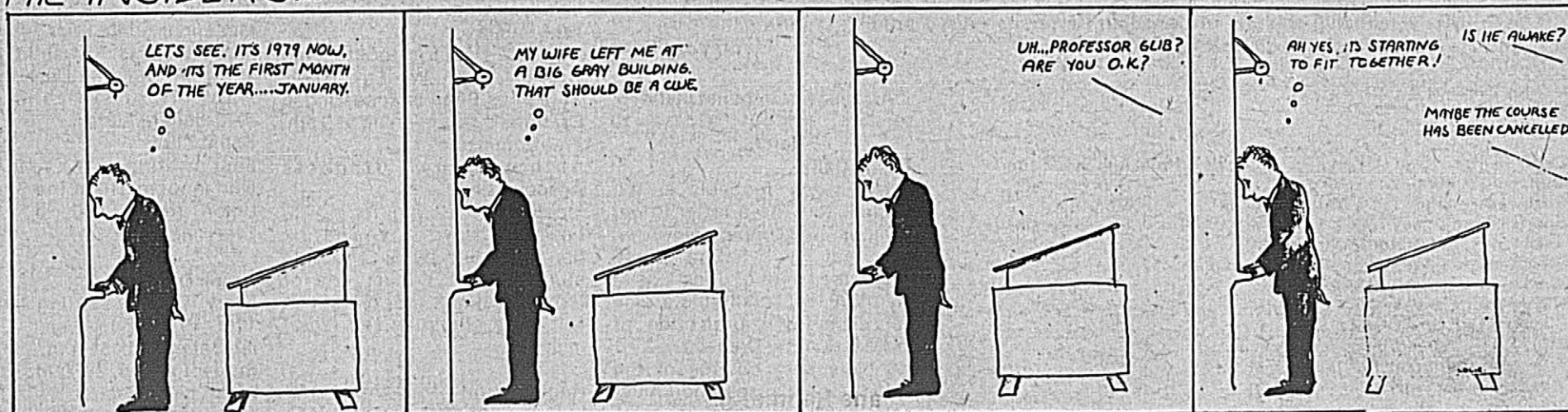
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Girls harvesting rice, no signs of coercion.

The INSIDERS...

by Stuart Logie



Comment

Repressive laws pole-vault over rights

The trial of the Iranians arrested December 6 on charges of disturbing the peace will be a test not only of the rights immigrants enjoy in Canada, but will also reflect the degree that full-fledged citizens can think, talk and act freely in this country.

In the United States the Bakke case and Proposition 13 have been labelled by political observers as evidence of a rightward shift in that country. If the immigrants are found guilty of the charges, Canadian citizens will have to recognize that the shaky foundation of civil liberties found in the Bill of Rights is being eroded.

There have been numerous civil rights infractions in Canada in the past few years, but they do not affect Canadians on a daily basis and therefore go unnoticed. We born-and-bred Canadians can hide behind our school books while foreign student associations protest the injustices of Bill C-24. Few of us have experienced a night-time visit à la KGB from immigration officials just checking to ensure our papers are in order. Many of us don't have our names enshrined on the membership lists of political parties, so police monitorings of such information can't touch us. And the RCMP would never use its newly gained powers under Bill C-26 to open the mail of the average law abiding citizen. Your average overly-complacent Canadian is immune to such infringements.

But we all love to talk and complain, to express our displeasure, and freedom of speech is something we've been taught to admire from our primary school days. To such a freedom-loving people as we Canadians, there is nothing more repressive than a country where ideas cannot be expressed.

Besides possibly making our brains soft, all that primary school drilling and anthem singing has made us take it for granted that Canada is a democratic nation. An issue of *Time* last year affirmed this when it rated the world's countries on a freedom index and gave Canada top marks. A 4.0 GPA, so to speak.

So why are a handful of immigrants and student visa holders arrested and beaten when they demonstrate to show sympathy with their compatriots and to protest a particular political decision?

Xenophobes and supporters of the Shah should not take secret joy in the arrest and possible deportation of the demonstrators. If the immigrants can be arrested for daring to speak lawfully, full-fledged citizens should not expect any different sort of treatment.

Ellen McKeough

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

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Letters

Will poetry do it?

To the Daily:

I wish to comment upon an article appearing in the McGill Daily for Thursday December 7th 1978. The article, entitled the "Deutsch Affair: The Perils of Foiled Bolshevik Plots," was written by Andrew Porter and purported to give "a chronology of the events involved in the promotion of Professor Antal Deutsch to full professor..."

As one who has followed this particular affair with increasing interest, I welcomed the opportunity thus afforded to familiarize myself with all aspects of the dispute. On reading the article however, I was dismayed to find it written in such a confused, illogical manner that I was unable even to comprehend just what the alleged events were, much less form an opinion as to the merits or demerits of Professor Deutsch's case. A fellow graduate student to whom I passed the article for comment, similarly confessed his inability to make sense of Mr. Porter's logic.

I suggest that only those already intimately familiar with the various events surrounding the affair would have been able to derive any enlightenment from such a badly-written report. This is all the more irritating as Mr. Porter's foreword claimed for his reportorial technique the distinction of being, "the most effective and efficient method" of informing the McGill community on a matter of such vital interest. Not only did the article then proceed to violate the most elementary rules of logic and clarity but, in addition, the significance of the provocative title and accompanying "blurbs" was unobtainable to the reader inasmuch as they were excluded from the text of the article itself.

In short, a careful reader was unable either to form an opinion on the issues surrounding Professor Deutsch's promotion to full professor or to draw a conclusion from the information provided by the article as to what the issues actually were. I recommend that in future the Daily be more stringent in demanding the ordinary requirements of good prose from its reporters.

Brendan Frain

"A college economist planned to live without access to land..."

To the Daily:

I very rarely motivate myself enough to write a letter to our campus newspaper. However, your last issue before Christmas raised a lot of questions in my mind, especially the article concerning the promotion of Professor Antal Deutsch.

I have been in one of the Professor's classes and I must note that he is probably one of

the most reactionary professors the university must have. His teaching ability may be adequate, but the books he requires us to read are all typified by one line of economic thought—usually Milton Friedman's conception of what could be the fascistic economy. Friedman, who is one of Deutsch's idols, advises countries such as Pinochet's military junta in Chile. It is no wonder that Chile is enduring astronomical inflation rates.

Since Professor Deutsch refused to divulge his academic qualifications, I can only assume that he did not deserve the rank of full professor.

James Weber
Arts U3

David and Goliath

To the Daily:

The letter submitted by Ms. Rosenfield and Devenyi appearing in the Daily issue of Thursday, 23 November was itself a reaction to another letter which appeared on Monday 20 November submitted by Mr. Seoud.

Both articles dealt with whether or not Israel was a racist and discriminating society. The logic of the letter went something like this; it established what it felt was the proof of the existence of a democratic society in Israel by citing an Israeli professor, Dr. Shahak, who spoke out against

the racism he felt existed in his society, "thus proving Israel to be an open minded and objective state, giving freedom to the individual."

This reasoning ignores the context of Dr. Shahak's argument, and in fact, twists the message against itself. They submit, "Thus, any thesis put forth and argued that Israel is a racist country does not hold up in light of the fact that on the staff of the Hebrew University there is a man with a view quite contrary to those of the Israeli government and yet he is freely allowed to express them without any censorship." Obviously the publication of an individual's views, when differing from the government in power, does not by itself determine as Thursday's letter suggests, the "democratic" or "objective" nature of a political order.

Significantly however it would seem to establish that this particular professor or his publications were not deemed threatening enough to be censored. If, however, a Palestinian professor at an Israeli university (if such a person exists), published his observations in such an article, he would probably not be in a particularly safe position.

Also noteworthy in Ms. Rosenfield's and Mr. Devenyi's letter was their choice of words in reference to the "survival" of

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Today

Library Workshops:

Help stamp out books! Today's workshop on Reserve and Circulation will allow you to emerge victorious, with a stamped-out article or book. The workshops occur at 10 am and 1 pm. Meet at the Information Desk on the Main floor of the Undergraduate Library.

McGill Ski Team:

Meeting today in room B-01 of the Union (lounge). All members who wish to race in first QUAA race should attend.

Squash:

The Women's Squash Club will have its first meeting today at 7 pm on the courts. Lessons will begin, as well as ladder play.

Free music:

It's knee-slapping foot-tapping time! The White River Bluegrass Band is appearing in Gertrude's this evening at 9 pm. Free admission.

Anthropology Students Association:

Meeting at 11 am room 738 Leacock. Now it should be borne in mind by all ANTHRO students that this is one of those meetings that really you will enjoy attending and regret missing.

Soccer:

Registration for Intramural Indoor Soccer is taking place

now until Wednesday at the Intramural office in the gym.

Free concerts:

555 Sherbrooke St. W. Pollack Concert Hall 8:30 pm. Chamber Music: Mauricio Fuks, Tom Williams, violin; Stephen Kondaks, viola; Michael Kilburn, cello; Tim Hutchins, flute. Works: Beethoven, Dohnanyi, Honegger.

Library Workshop:

The Periodicals workshop, offered today at 10 am and 1 pm, will guide you through the maze of thousands of periodicals, journals, magazines and newspapers available at McGill's 22 libraries. The periodical rooms of the Undergraduate and McLennan Libraries will be included. This workshop starts at the Information Desk on the Main floor of the Undergraduate Library.

Bahai Club:

First meeting of the year to be held in room 310 of the Student Union from 12:00 to 2 pm. Everyone welcome.

Israeli Dancing:

Every Tuesday starting January 16th 1979. Beginners: 7 pm; advanced 8:15 pm. McGill Student Union, 3480 McTavish. \$1.00 per session \$10.00 per semester, pre registration.

FLQ members return:

Getting to the bottom of October '70

by Andrew Porter

"...It would be better if you began your own confession of terror. Damn it, if you don't, I shall start another organization which will scare the shit out of you. It will be called the RCMP and will have the power to arrest everybody who does not confess their love of terror..."

—FLQ activist
October '70

It is no surprise these days that the return of the exiled FLQ members will spark a new round of discussion about the October '70 events in Québec.

In about two weeks all of the principal FLQ members will be back in the country to face charges of kidnapping, extortion and assault. The last two important members of the FLQ, Yves Langlois and Marc Carboneau will join already returned felquistes Jacques Lanctôt and the Cossette-Trudels in stating that they should be granted amnesty.

Whether or not the FLQ members will be granted freedom is a matter to be decided by the courts when sessions start this spring. The Cossette-Trudels and Jacques Lanctôt have already been granted bail and restricted freedom in preliminary hearings.

The most important question about the felquistes' return is just how much impact they are going to have on the upcoming federal elections and the referendum. Their court cases could turn into a political football if the federal government is forced to explain the actions it undertook during the crisis.

Last year, the PQ government, following through on its promises to set an inquiry on the October '70 events, mandated a commission headed by Jean Keable to look into the RCMP's activities. Its ultimate goal was to investigate the police force's role in 1970 but it was stopped short when a federal court ruled that it could not subpoena documents or call witnesses from the federal government. The federal government later set up another commission to investigate the RCMP headed by a former president of the Alberta Liberal Party, Justice Macdonald. This commission didn't attempt an inquiry into the RCMP's role in October '70.

The widespread speculation about the federal government and the police forces' roles in applying such drastic measures as the War Measures Act and their involvement in setting up the events is an issue that has bothered many Quebecers.

The felquistes' upcoming court cases this spring could provide a "refreshing" of the memories of those who were closely linked to the events in 1970. The justice minister at the

time, John Turner, promised that the federal government would explain its role in the events and just why the Trudeau government instituted war measures for a few terrorists.

During October '70 almost every Quebecois was shook by the events. High school classes were often interrupted by bomb scares supposedly planned by the FLQ. However, it has been said that many were orchestrated by police to make Quebecers feel Quebec was on the verge of an apprehended insurrection. A handful of amateur FLQ terrorists were considered a menace to "national security." Even more astonishing, federal politicians such as Jean Marchand paraded around the country saying "the FLQ has over 3,000 members that have infiltrated almost every walk of life." Civil servants, members of the Parti Quebecois, union leaders, journalists, professors and members of FRAP, an opposition party to Mayor Jean Drapeau, were jailed after the Trudeau cabinet made their exaggerated estimates of FLQ membership.

Raids on politically-involved students and citizens were carried out routinely under the provisions of the War Measures Act, legislated on October 16, 1970. Police often justified the ransacking of homes by saying they had found 'subversive' literature. One extraordinary example was a book written by Quebec historian Leandre Bergeron called *A Patriot's Handbook*—it was considered subversive because it used Marxist analysis.

Poets, songwriters, and singers were jailed because they were considered potentially subversive. Journalists, novelists and writers were harassed if they did not vow to refrain from any 'dialogue' about the merits of the government's actions.

Popular air shows such as Peter Desbarats' *Hourglass* were censored by CBC management. The provisions of the War Measures Act allowed cabinet ministers in the Trudeau government a greater control over the mass media.

Even student newspapers such as the *McGill Daily* were targets of police harassment. The *Daily's* editors were threatened with jail sentences if they criticized any of the government's actions. Any criticism of the draconian measures of the Act was to be considered support for the cause of the clandestine FLQ.

The Parti Quebecois, which had just captured 30% of the popular vote in the spring of 1970 elections, was the main target of the federal government. The Liberals claimed that the PQ and the FLQ had similar membership lists and that their

goals were the same. No distinction was ever drawn between the FLQ's violent tactics to obtain independence and the PQ's democratic means.

Claude Ryan, then *Le Devoir* editor, René Lévesque and union leaders were called conspirators by Ottawa because they advocated negotiations for the release of kidnapped victims, Cross and Laporte.



Jacques Rose:
member of the Chenier cell who
was instrumental in the kid-
napping of Pierre Laporte

Renewed media interest

The surprise kidnapping and the censorship and police repression that followed have been the subject of much speculation in recent years. Recent books inspired by the events all raise the question of why the federal government chose to use such drastic methods. Some analyses have even drawn parallels between Canada in 1970 and Chile and South Africa today.

There seems to be two schools of thought seeking to explain the mysterious happenings of October '70.

One 'school' includes Gérard Pelletier, Canada's ambassador to France, who was a

minister in 1970. In his book *La Crise d'October*, the author presents us with the prevailing theory that the government reacted the way it did because the amateur Felquistes could have taken over the state.

The other angle, espoused by a wide variety of journalists, writers and politicians presents a shocking series of facts unlike the portrait painted by our national media and the Pelletier 'school'. According to journalists such as Claude Ryan, writers like Pierre Vallières and surprisingly many Anglophone journalists, the events were doctored by the federal government. Some have given well-documented chronologies to show that the federal government planned the October Crisis to discredit the separatist movement in Quebec.

Others advance the notion that the FLQ alone did not kill Pierre Laporte. Vallières, for example, presents a solid case for the possibility of the police having killed Labour Minister Laporte in order to justify the enactment of the War Measures Act. Laporte was killed a day after Ottawa proclaimed the emergency legislation.

Other frightening questions about the "événements" call into question Canada's democratic system. A Quebec cabinet minister, who requested that his name be held in confidence, describes the night of his colleague's death this way:

"The army arrived at my place and threw me in the back of their carrier. I was then taken to the Queen Elizabeth Hotel without any form of communication. All the time I was thinking that it was a military coup. When I was released I found out Laporte was dead..."

1978: The push to write the missing history

Just recently a number of statements and actions by various members involved in the 1970 events have placed the October Crisis into focus again.

The PQ's rank and file has been pushing its executive to carry through with an electoral promise to investigate October '70, a promise as old as the events themselves.

As a result, the PQ has given the responsibility to a group of investigators led by Quebec lawyer François Duchaine. They have already submitted one report based on a scrutiny of available documents and now it lies in confidentiality with Quebec Justice Minister Marc-André Bédard.

The Duchaine report is incomplete for the same reasons the Keable inquiry could not achieve its unstated goal. Both have been thwarted by the federal government appeals to the Supreme Court.

Even though the commission

and the investigation have had specific aims—the first to examine the involvement of the RCMP in illegal activities on Quebec soil and the second to report on the October crisis—they both aim to expose police repression of civil liberties.

"On est six millions..."

Recently, the first public appearances of Jacques Rose, the leader of the Chenier cell, began to stir up interest in the events. According to Rose, the FLQ was not manipulated in 1970 by the police. When asked how his group managed to hide from police even though secret agents had been following them a full six months before the events, Rose replied that it was solidarity among FLQ members that made it possible. "...It (the FLQ) was living proof that the union makes us strong. Imagine what it will be like when we are six million," said Rose in an appearance at the Université de Montréal.

All the accounts of the October '70 crisis have noted that the federal government played a very mysterious, almost subversive role during its unprecedented intervention. A full six months before the events happened a cabinet directive set up a committee to discuss the circumstances necessary to implement the War Measures Act. One thing is sure though, the federal government needed some excuse to stem the rising tide of separatism.

Will the Feds have to speak up?

With the return of the felquistes, many of the politicians involved in the possible use of the police to achieve a political goal could be forced to explain the truth about the events.

In Ottawa, Trudeau and his former justice minister, John Turner, would be hard-pressed to explain why Quebec was placed under strongarm rule.

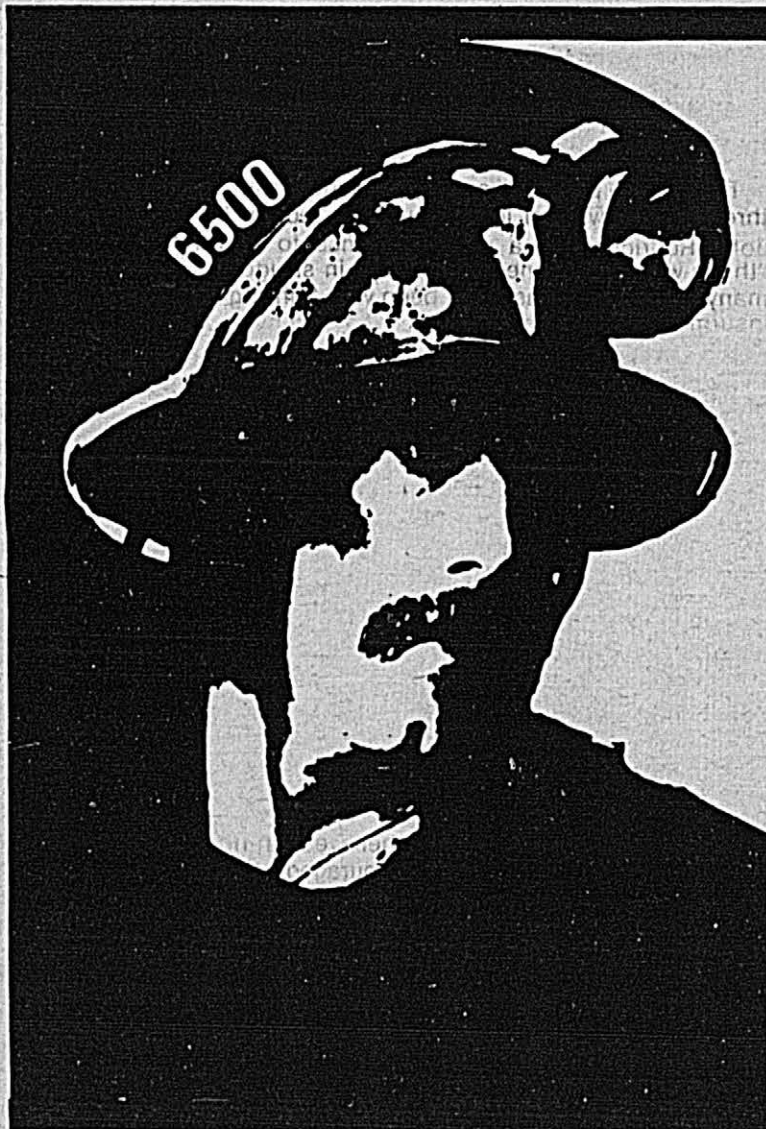
From the Quebec side, former premier Robert Bourassa and his justice minister Jérôme Choquette will have to explain why they went along with Ottawa's plans.

Policemen, eyewitnesses and involved citizens should be called before investigative committees to divulge their knowledge of the mysterious events.

A statement by a Montreal police officer in 1972 seems to add truth to the manipulative handling of the events in 1970. The statement also sums up the events' importance: "In spite of very strict orders from upper echelons of government... Quebecers will in the end be enlightened on the worst scandal of their history."

In the past decade, Quebec has captured international attention over four dramatic events: Expo in 1967, the October Crisis in 1970, and the

continued on page 12



by Art Moses for Canadian University Press

SUDBURY—The continuing strike by 11,700 workers against INCO Limited has sparked unprecedented support across Canada for Local 6500 of the United Steelworkers of America.

The strike closed Canada's largest mining operation September 15, but the determination of the miners and smelter workers represents an escalating challenge to the power of multinational corporations over Canada's resources.

Feelings of union solidarity soared in the weeks before Christmas, as wives of the strikers organized giant parties, with toys donated by unions across Ontario and Sudbury merchants.

But there's no early settlement likely from New York-based INCO, long the capitalist world's largest producer of nickel. The mineral is an important alloy in steel-making, and its use in aircraft and missile manufacture makes it a strategic metal.

Negotiations between company and union resumed in Toronto January 3, but the sides were still discussing only non-monetary items.

Since 1972 INCO has slashed its workforce in Sudbury from 18,000 to less than 12,000, and made major cuts at Thompson, Manitoba and Port Colbourne, Ontario. Meanwhile, the company bought a major battery manufacturer in the United States and sank more than one billion dollars into new mines in Indonesia and Guatemala, before growth in the nickel industry slowed after 1975.

Then came the announcement of layoffs in October 1977. INCO chopped its workforce in Canada by more than 3,000, and forced many thousands to accept demotions into jobs where they often could not use their particular skills.

The layoffs set the stage for 1978 contract talks.

Holding a stockpile of nickel at least six months above normal supply, INCO demanded workers accept a one-year wage freeze. After an unprecedented six-week summer shutdown, the company's final offer in September was a wage increase amounting to 4 cents an hour.

The proposal emerged from an eleventh-hour meeting between INCO chairperson J. Edwin Carter and Ontario Premier William Davis. Ontario derives about 60 percent of its mineral wealth from

the Sudbury Basin.

INCO's offer also included de-power of union stewards in grievance improvements in INCO's pension plan, the lowest in Canadian heavy industry, a union which wants to encourage and enhance the job security of young workers.

Nickel industry analysts have provoked a strike to force a reduction in production. Without a strike, the company's world projects would have forced INCO to cut production from Sudbury and increase production elsewhere where profits will be low for some time.

INCO chairperson Carter denied the strike is economic warfare, and said the youthful president of Local 6500 is "happening everywhere."

The elected president on a rank-and-file basis are trying to blackmail their workers in the past. It's time somebody else be the workers in Sudbury.

His call has apparently captivated groups elsewhere in Canada. After hearing Patterson speak at a convention of the British Columbia United Fishermen and Allied Workers of Canada, the International Woodworkers of America Northern Ontario locals of the Department Store union raised money for a donation matched by the union.

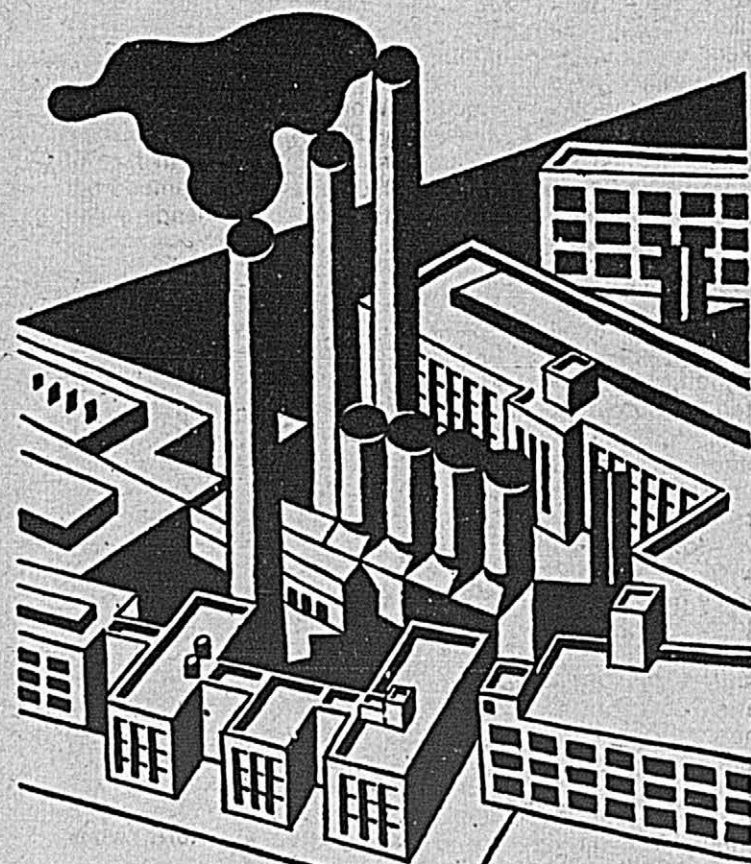
Canadian Food and Allied Workers Labour joined "Operation Turkey" to help the workers in Sudbury.

And the St. Catharines and Dis-

INCO:

Militant Sudbury workers Self-help projects

A STRIKE THAT REFUSES TO DIE



demands to alter and weaken the pension procedure, and contained no INCO pensions are among the top priority for the older workers to retire early to younger workers.

predicted INCO would try to lighten its stockpile. They said heavy burden of debt for its third more layoffs in Canada in 1979. But because of those debts in its most profitable operation from Indonesia and Guatemala the time."

is the company wanted a strike. and there are no winners or losers." al 6500 disagrees.

said 29-year-old Dave Patterson, file program in 1976. "Companies into giving up what they had took a stand and it might as well

played the imagination of labour

in November, delegates to the Ontario Federation of Labour voted to INCO strikers. Members of the workers union caught the fish, and America paid for transportation. the Retail, Wholesale and they for 1000 Christmas turkeys, union in southern Ontario. The and the Ontario Federation of with 1000 more birds of their

district Labour Council sent a truck-

load of more than \$35,000 worth of toys for Christmas.

A spokesperson for District 6 (Ontario) of the United Steelworkers says donations from other union locals to Local 6500 have set a record for North America.

Teams of strikers are meeting an unusually generous response collecting money at plant gates across Ontario.

And in January the local starts sending strikers to other provinces.

The need is overwhelming. Local 6500 gets \$360,000 a week from the Steelworkers International strike fund in Pittsburgh. That works out to strike pay of \$25 a week for single workers, \$30 for married members, and \$3 per dependent child. The local also needs more than 400,000 a month to pay the strikers' medical insurance and life insurance premiums. That leaves a monthly deficit of more than \$200,000 for Canada's second largest union local.

The strikers' morale got a big boost the weekend of December 9-11 when supporters held benefit concerts in Ottawa, Toronto and Thunder Bay. The events attracted many students and professionals.

The mushrooming support has apparently impressed the leaders of Steelworkers District 6 who were known to be lukewarm at first. District 6 director Stewart Cooke organized a \$40,000 Christmas fund and a spokesperson for Cooke applauded "the courage of the strikers in taking a stand against a multinational that doesn't think it's responsible to anyone". That statement came when he presented them money in Sudbury December 21. Combined with fund-raising and a car raffle by a citizens' strike support committee in Sudbury, the money allowed Local 6500 to give strikers an extra \$5 per dependent child as a Christmas gift voucher.

Cooke caused some bitterness in September when he urged workers not to strike. He was speaking in a surprise telephone call to a reporter from Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he was attending the union's international convention. Sudbury media outlets used Cooke's remarks to discourage a strike vote, and the 61 percent majority was lower than expected.

Then two days after the strike began former Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis termed the strike "sheer madness". In a newspaper column he accused Local 6500 leaders of "misplaced militancy" and of being "Archie Bunkers of the left".

The column provoked an angry reaction from the Sudbury area's three NDP provincial legislators, and federal MP for Nickel Belt John Rodriguez. In a clear reference to Lewis they criticized "those who would sneer at workers in struggles, and forget that many gains in the past have been won fighting against seemingly insurmountable odds." They were backed by current Ontario NDP leader Michael Cassidy, and delegates to the annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour who gave Patterson a standing ovation and called unanimously for the nationalization of INCO "under democratic and public ownership."

Advisors to federal NDP leader Ed Broadbent initially urged he stay away from the Sudbury strike, but on December 14 he visited the picket lines to donate a cheque for \$1700 from members of the party caucus in Ottawa "to show we are deeply committed to your cause". It was Broadbent's first comment on the strike since it began.

Sudbury East NDP member Elie Martel introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature in mid-December calling for the nationalization of INCO. He says "within ten minutes INCO public relations was on the phone to ask for a copy." But Broadbent told a Sudbury news conference he "would have to do more homework" before he could endorse nationalization. Cassidy also equivocates on the issue.

Until the 1960s Sudbury produced more than 90 percent of the capitalist world's nickel. Since then western financial institutions and the US government have encouraged other producers to get into the act. INCO's market share has dropped to about 33 percent, but its Sudbury operation remains the largest and lowest-cost single source of nickel in the non-communist world.

The strike in Sudbury may reach a turning point when INCO workers in Thompson, Manitoba, decide what to do when their contract expires February 28.

Wives back union: and education

SUDBURY—Perhaps the most significant development here since the strike at INCO began September 15 has been the organization of strikers' wives to back the union.

The formation of Wives Supporting the Strike was sparked by an area feminist group "Women Helping Women", in response to the historic role played by INCO wives in 1958.

That was the last time workers here went on strike in face of large stockpiles of nickel. The strike also began in September, but by December conservative politicians and church leaders had organized thousands of workers' wives to a back-to-work rally.

The rally helped pressure the workers to accept a humiliating wage settlement and a \$25 Christmas bonus.

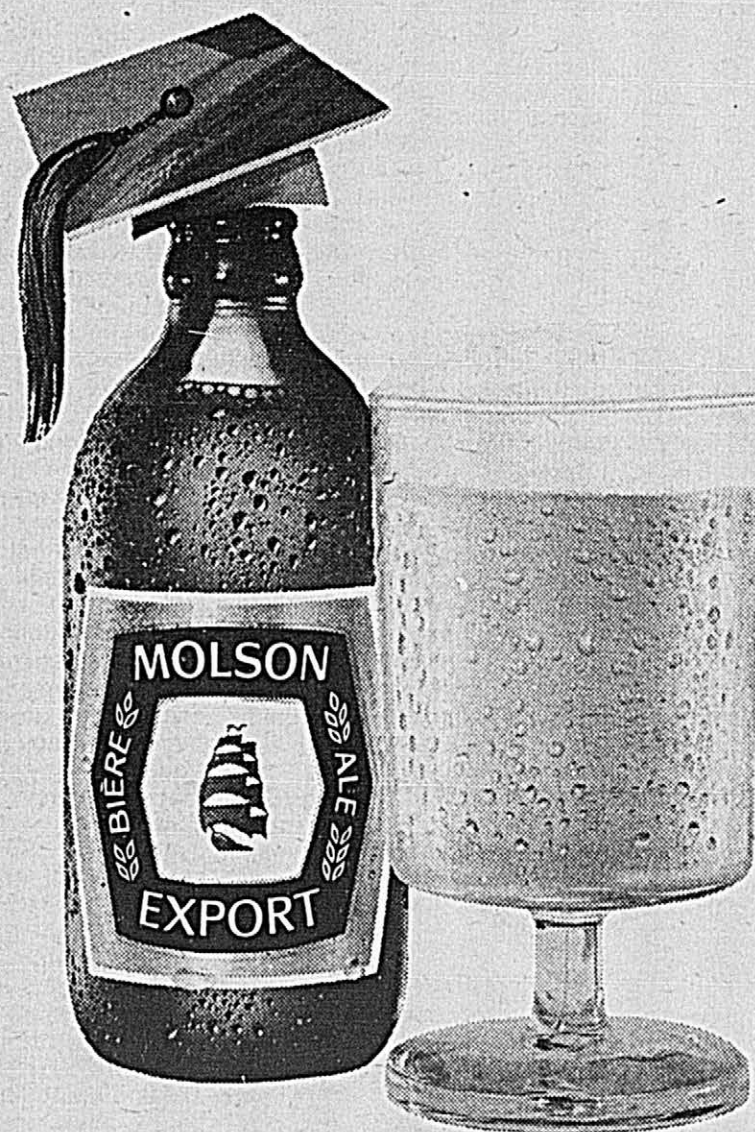
"We were determined that would not happen again," said Linda Obonsawin, spokesperson for Wives Supporting the Strike. "We formed the group because when the men are on strike, we're on strike too, and we wanted to get the women together to make sure they understood the issues, and figure out how we could help each other. Social tensions tend to increase during strikes."

The group has organized clothing exchanges and pot luck suppers throughout the Sudbury region. The biggest project was a massive two-day Christmas party, in which the wives distributed thousands of toys to children of the strikers. The toys were donated by other unions and Sudbury merchants.

While the children waited in line to see Santa Claus, the women handed them a comic book called "What is a Strike?"

Organized Working Women, a group affiliated to the Ontario Federation of Labour, organized a benefit concert in Toronto December 9 called "Women Fighting INCO". Joan Kuyek of "Women Helping Women" told the audience of more than 400 that the strike has galvanized "the hatred people in Sudbury feel towards INCO". She attacked the company for taking riches out of the Sudbury mineral basin, and leaving little in return, while always trying to split its workers.

Standing ovations also went out to Obonsawin and INCO striker Cathy Duhaime, one of about 75 women hired for surface work about five years ago. Only 33 women remain after the latest round of layoffs.



Graduate to good taste
Le bon goût s'apprend

Provincial governments pressured:

Landlords lobby for rent control removal

by Doug Smith
of Canadian University Press
When Pierre Trudeau introduced wage and price controls in 1975, he asked provincial governments to bring in rent control legislation at the same time. As the anti-inflation board is being dismantled, many provinces are also taking steps to end rent controls. And they are under strong pressure to do so.

Representatives of the Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada, an association of developers and landlords, had been pressuring provincial governments throughout the life of the program, saying that rent controls cut their profits so badly they would not supply new buildings and that existing buildings were deteriorating because they could not maintain them.

Rent explosion?

The landlords and developers have been reassuring governments that there would be no rent explosion when controls are removed because the market would regulate the prices they could charge. In making this statement, they overlook the fact that the national vacancy rate is 2.3 per cent.

Most economists say that a minimum vacancy rate of at least four per cent is needed for the market to regulate apartment rents.

Even this four per cent figure is misleading, since, in most cities, there are two very separate rental markets, one which caters to low-income people and one which deals with middle- and upper-income people who prefer to live in high-rent apartments. The vacancy rate for the first group is lower than for the second, and is in fact shrinking.

The removal of rent controls across Canada (the programs are coming off at different speeds in different areas, but they are coming off) will have different effects on different housing markets. The effect for many low-income Canadians could range from serious to disastrous.

The major problem low-income people face is the fact that there is no profit to be made in supplying them with housing they can afford. No private developer in the country gives serious consideration to the idea of building an apartment block that will be in the price range of the low-income earner. For this reason, they must depend on the present housing market, and mainly on older apartment blocks and government public housing.

Federal public housing too often in the past has merely served to further ghettoize the poor by building large tracts of

subsidized housing, often of poor quality and uninspired design. Since this summer, however, the federal government has indicated it will be cutting back even this limited amount of public housing.

The Manitoba government has announced it intends to get out of the public housing business. The minister in charge has said public housing for poor people will be provided by the private sector once they have no competition from the government, and that the government will provide rent subsidies for those people not able to afford accommodation. While many people doubt the private sector will try to fill the housing needs of poor people, the concept of rent subsidization has also come under attack. It will likely end up as a program of government grants to slum landlords.

It was once thought that as cities expanded and the number of new homes and high-rises increased, low-income people would move into the housing that the middle-class was vacating for the suburbs. With the downturn in the economy in the last few years, however, exactly the opposite phenomenon has occurred. In many major cities across Canada, middle class people, frightened off by the high costs of new housing, are moving back into the inner city.

This has forced them into competition with low-income people. In Toronto, many older homes are being bought and converted into town houses for the middle class. While this move has been good for the life of the inner cities, it has added to the crisis of affordable housing.

One phenomenon which indicates the failure of the market to deliver affordable housing in Canada is the increase in the number of rental agencies such as G.D. Homelocators and Rentex. Tenants pay fees to these agencies, which provide them with lists of vacant apartments. The agencies make no guarantee of adequate housing, nor do they guarantee to find an apartment. If there was a high vacancy rate, they would not be operating.

Co-operative housing

One proposed solution to housing problems faced by low-income people is co-operative housing. In these arrangements, a large group of people buy or lease some land and put up a housing development. When the development is finished, the rents charged are only high enough to meet costs. However, the cost of joining a co-op is usually high, and, because of the high cost of



Despite a 50% rise in rent since 1971 and a low national vacancy rate, Canadians now face the prospect of rent control removal in some provinces. Quebec, however is in the process of strengthening and centralizing its Rental Board.

urban land, even profit-free rents are beyond the means of many Canadian families.

Low vacancy rate

Low-income people realize that rent controls are a very imperfect solution to their problems. During controls, landlords often reduce services—although this is usually illegal—and let buildings deteriorate. Despite this, they are one of the few protections tenants have when vacancy levels are low.

In Edmonton and Calgary, for instance, the *Financial Post* has said that the vacancy rate is only 0.8 per cent. In Toronto and Windsor, it is 0.9 per cent, and, in Winnipeg, it is 2.8 per cent.

Landlords have said they will act responsibly when controls come off and not try to make up for the preceding three years. However, when Alberta first tried to eliminate controls completely, many tenants received increases of 25 per cent. The government was forced to back down and introduce a de-control program that would remove the controls slowly. In Manitoba, during decontrols, increases being asked are around 25 per cent.

In a recent interview, Jim Lorimer, who has just completed a study of the cost of urban development, pointed out that between 1971 and 1976 rents in Canada went up 50 per cent. "The developers' costs on existing apartments did not go up by anywhere near 50 per cent. For Cadillac Fairview, one of the largest developers, 17 per cent of every dollar that a tenant pays in rent is pure profit for the developer... Rents were high in 1971, they're even higher now, and the rates of profits the developers are making are very, very high."

Around Campus

January is a good month to go to the library, and especially to the Undergraduate Library. The atmosphere is free from the aura of intensive fact absorption (cramming) and you can even find a seal near a window. But the best reason for going to the Undergraduate Library (the U.L.) in January is the Library Workshops. These workshops offer tours and talks and are designed to help all undergraduates gain the basic skills needed when searching for books in libraries.

The Workshops come in a package of six. The first "six-pack" will already be half-consumed by the time you read this. The three remaining workshops are: Circulation/Reserve, (begins today at 10 and 1). The complete set of six then starts at the beginning again, with a Library Tour of the Redpath Library Building on Thursday, Jan. 18 at 10 and 1. This tour visits the Undergraduate, the Blacker-Wood, and the Blackader-Lauterman Libraries.

The next workshop, Friday, Jan. 19 at 10 am and 1 pm is concerned with the CARD CATALOGUE: AUTHOR APPROACH. The card catalogue is the key to the Library, and in this workshop students will be shown how to use the author-title catalogue, both in the Undergraduate Library and in McLennan. A practical exercise at the end of this workshop serves to reinforce "card catalogue" technique.

Following next is another workshop concerned with the CARD CATALOGUE, but from the SUBJECT APPROACH. Learn how to use the subject catalogue to find all the books the library has on a specific topic or subject. Times are again at 10 am and 1 pm, on Monday, January 22nd.

One of the more heavily used sections of the Undergraduate Library is the Reserve collection. The CIRCULATION/RESERVE workshop (beginning today at 10 am and 1 pm; Tuesday, Jan. 23rd at 10 am and 1 pm) shows students the steps and procedures for taking out both reserve material and stack books.

Books are by no means the only sources of information which can be used in researching your assignments and term papers. Periodicals (magazines, journals, etc.) provide a wealth of information. The PERIODICALS workshop (Tuesday, January 16th at 10 am and 1 pm, Wednesday, January 24th at 10 am and 1 pm) focuses on their terminology, on finding specific articles and on locating periodicals in the McGill Libraries.

The set of workshops ends with another tour — LIBRARY TOUR II: McLENNAN LIBRARY. (Wednesday, January 17th and Thursday, January 25, both days at 10 am and again at 1 pm). This tour visits the McLennan Reference Area and other special areas in the McLennan building, such as the Department of Government Documents; Rare Books and Special Collections, etc.

The starting point of each workshop is the Information Desk on the Main Floor of the Undergraduate Library. Workshops will start promptly in order to finish in time to allow students to get to their next class. For more information about the workshops call 392-4288 or drop by the Information Desk.

Bursaries

in higher education, 1979-1980 academic year

Special competitions

For candidates wishing to make a career in the administration of small or medium size businesses in Québec (Competition A-3)

Master's bursaries: 600 bursaries worth 4 000\$ each will be awarded; all disciplines including business administration (Competition B-1).

Doctoral bursaries: 500 bursaries worth 6 000\$ each (Competition B-2).

Post-doctoral research bursaries: 20 bursaries worth 9 000\$ each (Competition B-3).

"Young administrators" bursaries: the equivalent of 50 bursaries worth 8 000\$ each.
a) Master's in Business Administration or Doctorate in Business Administration, full-time study; bursaries worth 8 000\$ (Competition A-3).
b) Part-time study: 265\$ per credit at Master's level; 150\$ per credit at Bachelor's level (Competition A-6).

Québec-Ontario exchange bursaries: for study at the Master's, Doctoral and post-doctoral levels; 10 bursaries worth 6 000\$, 8 000\$ or 12 000\$ each, respectively (Competition C-1).

Study or professional improvement bursary in the arts: 30 bursaries worth a maximum of 6 000\$ each (Competition C-2).

These bursaries will be awarded to candidates selected in the basis of competitions by selection juries.

Deadline for submission of complete candidate's file: January 31, 1979.

Deadline for submission of renewal application by 1978-1979 bursary-holders: March 15, 1979.

Competition results to be announced towards May 15, 1979.

Possible candidates may obtain application forms from:
Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur,
Ministère de l'Éducation,
1035, de Lachevrotière, Québec G1R 5A5,
or from
Student Services at all Québec universities.

For the 1979-1980 academic year, the ministère de l'Éducation is offering to young administrators wishing to make a career in small and medium size business administration bursaries for full-time study leading to the Master's in Business Administration (MBA) or to the Doctorate in Business Administration.

The amount of each bursary is 8 000\$.

To be eligible, candidates must

- hold an undergraduate (first cycle) or graduate (second cycle) degree or equivalent;
- have at least two years' experience of working in an administrative position;
- be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants for the past 18 months, and have resided in Québec for at least one year;
- meet all other requirements specified for competition A-3.

Deadline for applications: January 31, 1979.

Deadline for renewal applications: March 15, 1979.

NOTICE: 1978-1979 bursary-holders seeking renewal for the 1979-1980 year must submit their completed application forms to the Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur before March 15th, 1979.

Application forms are available at:

- Student Services in Québec universities or the University of Ottawa;
- Regional offices of the Ministère de l'Éducation and the Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce;
- The direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Ministère de l'Éducation, 1035, rue de Lachevrotière, Québec G1R 5A5

For young administrators in small and medium size businesses in Québec

(Competition A-6)

For the 1979-1980 academic year, the ministère de l'Éducation is offering to young administrators working in small and medium size businesses the possibility of earning bursaries for part-time study leading to an undergraduate (first cycle) or graduate (second cycle) university degree.

The amount of each bursary is 265\$ per credit obtained at the Master's level; 150\$ per credit obtained at the Bachelor's level.

To be eligible, candidates must

- currently hold an administrative position in a small or medium size business in Québec, and to have done so for at least two years. Candidates will continue to work in such a business throughout the period of their studies;
- undertake or pursue studies in a programme approved by the ministère de l'Éducation du Québec and leading to an undergraduate (first cycle) or graduate (second cycle) university degree;
- be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants for the past 18 months, and have resided in Québec for at least one year;
- meet all other requirements specified for competition A-6.

Deadline for applications: January 31, 1979.

For artists who have finished their basic training, have executed works of art and are considered as professionals in their field (Competition C-2)

For the 1979-1980 academic year, the ministère de l'Éducation is offering the equivalent of thirty bursaries worth a maximum of 6 000\$ each. Financial aid in this category may be granted for:

- professional improvement;
- creative work;
- practical training sessions with private teachers or in workshop or studio work;
- special projects;
- travel expenses.

To be eligible, candidates must have finished their basic training, have executed works of art, and be considered as professionals in their field. They must, in addition,

- be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants for the past 18 months;
- have resided in Québec for at least one year;
- meet all other requirements specified for competition C-2.

Deadline for applications and renewal applications: January 31, 1979.

Applications forms may be obtained from:

- student services at all Québec universities;
- all Québec music conservatories;
- all Québec drama schools;
- Union des artistes;
- all Regional Branches of the ministère de l'Éducation du Québec;
- Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Ministère de l'Éducation, 1035, de Lachevrotière, Québec G1R 5A5.



Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Éducation
Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur

Letters...

continued from page 6

the Jews. This particular motif of "survival" is reminiscent of phrases used to describe the fate of white Rhodesians when black rule is established. It should be clear from history that oppressed peoples don't vanish, unless utterly obliterated, if that is possible. Instead they become stronger than their "masters". The greatest threats right now to a policy of development in the

'Third World' are the consequences that will undoubtedly arise from the exploitation of various groups and classes. Ironically, survival is at stake for the Jews of Israel, for by pressurizing the gasses in their containers, there must be an explosion.

New terms must be arranged for the exchange of raw materials and technology. How long will Canadians let themselves be bled? When will the Americans and the Soviets realize that it is their short-

term-self-interest foreign policy that will be their greatest threat to existence in the long run? Support the struggles of all oppressed and threatened peoples, and help bring up the consciousness of the unwitting accomplices.

Charles Schwartz
Anthropology

October '70....

continued from page 7

Olympics and the rise to power of the PQ in 1976.

However, the full explanation of the October Crisis may prove to be a most interesting issue for the international news media, one that will have tremendous influence on the political currents in Canada.

Kampuchea....

continued from page 5

entered Kampuchea and have taken empty cities. Meanwhile the Kampucheans in the cooperatives are organizing to fight a guerrilla war. So we can see the battle is far from over. In fact it is certain the Kampucheans will win.

Daily: How do you see the events in Southeast Asia affecting people in Canada? Bourassa: In the past the student movement in North America and Europe played an important role in supporting Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in their struggle against American imperialism. I think we have to see that we are witnessing the same kind of war now, except the actors have changed.

The war now being waged is against Soviet imperialism, the

Soviets want to replace the United States in Southeast Asia. The agents of the Soviet Union, today are the Vietnamese who acquired a lot of prestige among progressives in the world in their war against the Americans.

It's important for us to understand that today, the Soviet Union and the government of Vietnam are playing the same role as did the Americans and the Thieu government.

The people of Kampuchea need our support. It's very important that student movements and workers' movements around the world mobilize to support them,

because this is one of the strongest points of resistance to the Soviet Union. We've seen the Soviets attack Zaire, and back coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan in the past year.

More and more people are becoming conscious of the role of the Soviet Union today, and of its desire to replace the US as the dominating power in the world. Kampuchea is a place where the struggle is being waged more fiercely against this world-wide offensive. It's clear that Kampuchea deserves the greatest support from the student movement.

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with david edery

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TOMORROW 5PM

Film Society Office, Rm 434, Union Bldg.
All members & interested persons please attend

ALSO—SAME TIME & PLACE
First meeting of the film workshop

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Ethical & Pragmatic Considerations

guest speaker: Josh Zambrowsky, M.A. Crimin.
Director, John Howard Society

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HILLEL

The Daily (r)evolution



Not all campus life is scrawled on the buildings of the university; many events happen right in the Union basement. What we are trying to say is the only interesting campus life is in fact in the Union basement, it happens to be right in our offices. The Daily needs photographers, reporters and investigative-minded

journalists. We can't promise you that you'll become another Woodward or Bernstein at the Daily but we can assure you that you gain all the experience needed to become a first-class reporter after a while with us.

We spend our days trying to relate all the issues we cover to students and when we don't we make sure they have a con-

siderable effect on students. We debate the problems of the world, discuss the revolution with the campus groupuscules and enjoy ourselves at the same time.

The Daily needs you and if you feel that it needs improvement the only way is to join it. The revolution starts with you.

PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM

"JEWS" FOR JESUS

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Who are they?

Where do they operate?

Who are the leaders of these cults?

Why their obsession to convert Jews?

What do they want?

Why are they afraid of public debates?

What are their arguments?

How do they differ from the cults of Jimmy Jones or the Moonies?

Where do they come from?

How do you answer them?

DATE:

Sunday, Jan. 21, 1979, 7:30

PLACE:

McGill University

Leacock Building

Rm 219 McTavish cor. McGregor

Free Admission

No Solicitations of Funds

"RED & WHITE"

My associate producer and I will be getting in touch immediately with those who at Activities Night and thereafter offered their talents for this year's "Red & White" Revue. It'll be on March 2nd & 3rd.

However, I'd still like to know if there are any unusual kinds of entertainment around that we have not yet managed to tap. For instance, maybe juggling, ventriloquism, imitations, and in music the mouth-organ, jug-and-washboard, accordion, etc. I'm not sure we could handle snake charmers or belly dancers, but try us. However weird, at least we'll listen (no gross-outs, please).

Wm. H. Pugsley,
Producer, "Red & White",
tel: 392-4824,
845-9286



The Scarlet Key Award distinguishes those students who deserve recognition for their contributions to McGill aside from academic achievement. Excellence in leadership, effort and involvement in campus activities will be specially considered. Any student exhibiting such qualities while maintaining their academic commitments may be nominated for the receipt of this honour.

Students and staff alike are eligible to nominate candidates for the award. As well, if a student should want to nominate himself, he may in fact do so. The objective is to recognize all those who merit it, be they male or female.

Nomination papers should include the name, address and phone number of the nominee as well as pertinent background information about the individual in regard to his activity at McGill. Nomination forms are available at the Student Union, 3480 McTavish Street, Room 105.

The DEADLINE for submission of nominations is

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1979.



McGILL SCARLET KEY AWARD

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!



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The Student Health Service remains at 517 Pine Ave. W.
until Mid-April when it also moves to Peel Street.

N.B. — NO CHANGE TO CURRENT PHONE NUMBERS

Sports Comment

by Danny Young

U of T sparkles at Con tourney

Concordia University Holiday Tournaments have developed a reputation of presenting Canadian college hockey at its best to fans in the Montreal area, and this year's edition was no exception.

Though the defending national champions, the Alberta Golden Bears were an eleventh hour withdrawal from the tourney, the teams from Toronto, Dalhousie, and Guelph provided more than enough talent for the spectators and viewers who will see the games on Cable TV this week.

The Toronto Blues, the perennial powerhouse of Canadian college hockey, were awesome. That is, at least their "B" team was. Toronto was playing without the services of stars like Rocci Pangello, Cary Farelli, Dave Jenner, and Shane Pearsall, all of whom were working out with the Canadian Olympic Team.

But never mind about the deletions. Let's talk about names like Brad Tamblyn, a sensational blueliner, or Roy Halpin, a tricky forward who hails from St. Foy Quebec. In truth, Toronto had enough talented players to make up a Quebec University All-Star team.

Watt a savior

But that's not knocking the QUAA. Take that as praise for Toronto coach Tom Watt, possibly the saviour of Canadian college hockey. Junior graduates looking for a route to a career in or out of hockey are stopping in Toronto before they head down to American universities with their juicy scholarships. In fact, the Toronto team resembles a Marlies overage club.

And Toronto is not the only club with promising junior graduates. The Guelph Gryphons were led in the tournament by Mike McParland, a center from the Sudbury Wolves who did it all for Guelph during the tournament. And star defenceman Stephen Kittle played with the Windsor Spitfires.

The Dalhousie Tigers boast two fine Quebec league veterans in Louis Laviole (Laval Nationals) and Paul MacLean (Hull Olympics).

This trend is a promising sign, and hopefully it will spread throughout Canada. It certainly slapped the faces of the Concordia Stingers who took a severe beating on their home rink.

Con takes beating

In the opening match, Dalhousie crushed the Stingers 6-1. One might even say that the win was more convincing than the score indicates.

And in the consolation match, Guelph, who had lost 13-6 to Toronto, rolled over Concordia 10-4. So it was back to the drawing board for coach Paul Arsenault and the Stingers who had dominated the QUAA during the first half of the season.

The tournament final was played between Toronto and Dalhousie. Though Dal's defence led by Laviole and veteran Allie MacDonald kept it tight for one period, the Toronto attack was eventually too much, and the Blues skated to a 7-1 victory.

Forward Halpin picked up a pair of Micron skates as tournament MVP (Halpin says he already has a pair, but it's just what his brother needs). Toronto also placed forward Rick Tarasuk, goaler Dave Jamieson (Toronto's backup), and defenceman Charlie Hughes on the All-Tournament squad.

Tamblyn and Baun

Two Blues worth mentioning who missed All-Tourney honours are defenceman Tamblyn and swingman Jeff Baun (normally a defenceman, Baun saw action up front during the tournament). Tamblyn is as good a collegiate rearguard as you're going to see. A 20-year-old from Barrie, Ontario, Tamblyn has the size and the ability which make him a pro prospect. He carries the puck with authority and executes in the defensive end with equal competence and poise. Brad Tamblyn—a name to watch for in the Nationals.

Jeff Baun may not match Tamblyn in talent, but he does in spirit. The son of former Leaf Bobby Baun plays with the enthusiasm that college hockey needs. He works, he digs, he hits, he hot dogs, and most of all, he has a good time.

Wouldn't it be nice if there were more Jeff Bauns to go around? Wouldn't it be nice if there were more Tom Watts, Brad Tamblyns, Roy Halpins...?

For now, it looks like Toronto has a bit of a monopoly on things. But during the tournament, it appeared as though Guelph and Dalhousie were catching the message. Believe it or not, there's a bright future for college hockey in Canada.

Florida break heats Redmen to 74-63 win

by Brahm Pascal

Their worn bodies having blatantly absorbed the soothing rays of Florida sunshine along with a smattering of basketball over the Christmas break, the McGill Copertones (a.k.a. Redmen) reluctantly came home to resume the '78-'79 cage season on Thursday night.

Apparently experiencing the peculiar after effects of too much sun, the bronze beauties shook off "Beach Blanket Bingo" in time to frolic over Trinity (Conn.) College, 74-63.

Pat Kehoe and Gordie Brabant, two Redmen who didn't make the trip South (and look it), led the way for their thoroughly mellowed-out sunbathing body-gazing teammates in the early going. When the Redmen streaked to an eight point lead with 13 minutes left in the first half, it was Kehoe inside, outside, and upside with 13 of the first 19 McGill points.

Handling the ball like Magic Tom handles rabbits, Brabant was a dribbling wizard throughout the game, but especially in the first half when he was dishing out spectacular assists left and right.

But for all his ability with the ball, there is the prevailing opinion, particularly with Coach Staples, that Brabant should direct more of his

energies toward the opposition basket and flood it with balls as he has done so often in seasons past.

Eventually the rest of the team came around and demonstrated some outstanding bursts of run and gun basketball. With Gregg Fasulo as his usual All-Silk self pouring in ten first half points to go with Kehoe's 17, the Redmen trooped into the locker room at the half with a 42-32 lead.

In the second half, the zebras and the Redmen conspired to blow Trinity off of the court. With the refs contributing some dubious contact fouls on the Trinity players, McGill added some of its own natural talent to build a 21 point lead with five minutes left in the contest.

Just when it appeared that Brabant was tiring, at the start of the second half hard-charging Mike "Racehorse" Homsy took charge and spearheaded the Redmen attack. But, for the most part, almost all concerned slacked off in the second half, and the play on both sides was erratic. Staples commented that his team was "missing stuff we shouldn't miss."

With the twenty-one point lead, the whole squad apparently decided to put the whole shebang in reverse and

let Trinity have its change to play beat the clock. Needless to say, it was a pretty slovenly final three minutes as the Redmen dumped turnovers all over their opponents.

Trinity's final charge brought them to within nine points of the Redmen at one point, and it also raised Trinity's Dan Doyle out of his funereal "coach's mourning pose in the tuck position." Unmercifully subjected to the capricious whims of the officials all night long, Doyle was most definitely a shell of his earlier ranting self.

With the league opener against Concordia coming up this Friday at Loyola, Staples feels that "the team is confident of its abilities, and the week and a game (Rhode Island J.C.) interval should help us to polish up our play."

Pat Kehoe led all scorers with 25 points and 13 rebounds, Gregg Fasulo added 18 points... Sylvain Castonguay emerged from the Everglades as an improved ballplayer, having acquired a shot of confidence down there. Staples inserted Castonguay midway in the first half and Syl responded by making some super defensive efforts and setting picks with the authority of a moving billboard... Coach Staples sweeps the "Moondoggy" award for outstanding fan.

Daily Sports

Inuks take Redmen, 2d

by Pierre Jurtschyschyn

The Hockey Redmen's regular season record dipped to 5-6-1 Saturday afternoon as they suffered their second loss this season to the Chicoutimi Inuks. The unpredictable Inuks took an early 4-1 lead and held on to win it, 7-4.

All is not well with the Redmen. They have now dropped all but one of their last eight games. However, four of these meets were exhibition games played at the Old Colony Tournament in Providence, Rhode Island which was hosted by Brown University. (This tournament will be the feature of an article shortly.)

Yves Tremblay opened the scoring Saturday after only four minutes of play as he adroitly skated around captain Dave

Mendelssohn and fooled goalie Charbonneau on a low shot between the legs. Ten seconds later, Henry Horky intercepted a pass at the Inuks' blue line that resulted in a goal.

But then Chicoutimi took over. The Inuks scored three unanswered goals before the 13 minute mark. First, Laval Menard scored on a slap shot from the point. Then Daniel Dufresne and Leo Simard followed to put Chicoutimi on top 4-1.

McGill played better in the second period, netting two in a row to make the score 4-3. The second McGill goal was the first of the year for rookie defenceman Denis Meloche just 16 seconds into the period. A beautiful individual effort by the team's leading scorer, John

Swan, at the close of the period brought the Redmen into striking range as the clubs entered the final chapter.

With the Redmen looking for a quick goal to tie it all up, Sylvain Girard, the mean looking right winger for the Inuks, scored to break McGill's back. John Swan retaliated for the Redmen, but insurance men Martin Voyer and Leo Simard scored to give the Inuks a 7-4 win and second place in the QUAA.

McGill has one addition this semester, in Tom Hayward, a rugged winger from the Maritimes... Bill Hozack was making a comeback Saturday, coming off an eye injury... The Redmen play Bishop's Wednesday night at the Winter Stadium. Game time is 7:30.

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INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS SCHEDULE

WINTER — 1979

REGISTRATION DAY — JANUARY 17th
CURRIE GYM — 18.00 hrs

T.B.A. — AIKIDO, \$6.00 — ARCHERY, \$3.00 — BADMINTON, \$2.00 (2 sections)

COND. & WT. TRAINING (W) — \$3.00
CURLING — \$4.00
CROSS COUNTRY SKIING — \$4.00

Mon., Wed. & Fri. 08:15-09:00 h.
Sat. 13:30-14:30
Mon. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15
Tues. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15 (Int.)
Wed. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15
Thurs. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15
Fri. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15 (Int.)
Sat. 11:15; 13:15; 15:15 (Int.)
Sun. 11:15; 13:15
Mon., Wed. & Fri. 08:10-09:00 h.
Tues. & Thurs. 16:10-17:00 h.
Tues. & Thurs. 17:10-18:00 h.
Tues. & Thurs. 18:10-19:00 h.
Sat. 10:00-11:00; 11:00-12:00 h. (Basic)
Mon., Wed. & Fri. 17:00-18:30 (Exp. only)
Tues. & Thurs. 18:30-19:30 h. (Beg.)
Tues. & Thurs. 19:30-20:30 h. (Int.)
Mon. & Wed. 18:00-19:30 h. (Beg.)
Mon. & Wed. 19:30-21:00 h. (Col. Belts)
Tues. & Thurs. 8:10-09:40 h. (Beg.)
Mon. & Wed. 08:10-09:40 h. (Col. Belts)
Tues. 13:00-15:00 h.
& Thurs. 15:30-17:30 h. (Beg. & Col. Belts)

GET FIT — \$3.00

GOLF — \$2.00
GYMNASTICS — \$5.00
FENCING — \$5.00

KARATE (Kenkokan) — \$6.00

KARATE (Samourai) — \$6.00

KARATE (Shotokan) — \$6.00

AQUATICS

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Red Cross Beginners —
Red Cross Beginners —
Red Cross Juniors \$3.00
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Stroke Improvement —
Bronze Medallion \$4.00
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Life Saving I, II, III \$4.00
Award of Merit, Distinction & Diploma \$4.00

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Swim Fit \$3.00
Synchro Stars & Watershow
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Skin Diving \$4.00
S.C.U.B.A. \$2.00
+ \$60.00
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(\$4.00 + Course fee of \$20)

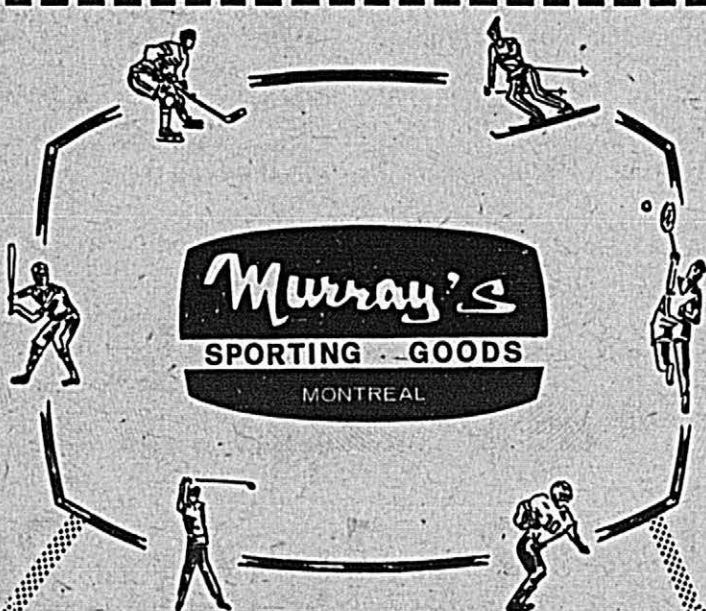
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BADMINTON \$2.00
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TAE KWON DO \$6.00
WEIGHT TRAINING (Men)
\$2.00
WENDO (Women)
(Self Defense) \$4.00
YOGA \$4.00

Wed. 20:00-21:00 h. (Currie)
Thurs. 19:00-20:00 h. (Currie)
Mon. 13:30-14:30 h. (Weston)
Thurs. 13:30-14:30 h. (Currie)
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Tues. 19:00-20:00 h. (Currie)
Thurs. 19:00-20:00 h. (Currie)
Tues. 13:00-14:00 h. (Currie)
Tues. & Thurs. 12:30-13:30 (Currie)
Mon. 20:00-21:00 h. (Weston)
Wed. 20:00-21:00 h. (Weston)
Mon. 19:00-21:00 h. (Currie)
Fri. 18:30-21:30 h. (Currie)
& Sat. 13:30-16:30 h. (Currie)
Mon. 16:30-20:30 h. (Weston)

Fri. 14:00-15:00 (Int.)
Wed. 15:00-16:00 h.
Fri. 14:00-15:00 h.
plus 4 sections T.B.A.
Tues. & Thurs. 16:15-17:45 h. (Introd.)
Mon. 19:00-20:30 h. (Beg.)
Mon. 20:30-22:00 h. (Interm.)
Mon. & Wed. 16:15-17:45 h. (Beg.)
Mon. & Wed. 18:00-19:30 h. (Int.)
Tues. 18:30-20:00 (Beg.) Tues. 20:00-21:30 (Beg.)
Thurs. 19:30-21:00 (Beg.)
Sat. 12:30-14:00 (Beg.)
Mon. 16:30-18:00 (Int. Couples only)
Fri. 14:00-16:00 & Sat. 10:00-12:00
Mon. & Wed. 19:30-21:00 h. (Beg.) Mon. & Wed. 21:00-22:30 h. (Int.)
Tues. 08:00-09:45 h. (Advanced) Tues. 14:30-16:30 h. (Beg.)
Thurs. 14:30-16:30 h. (Beg.)
Sat. 09:30-11:30 h. (Beg.)
Tues. 09:15; 10:00 h.
Thurs. 09:15; 10:00 h.
Fri. 08:30; 9:15; 10:00; 10:45 h.
Plus 6 sections T.B.A.
Tues. 14:30-15:15 h.
Tues. 15:15-16:00 h.
Thurs. 14:30-15:15 h.
Thurs. 15:15-16:00 h.
Tues. 13:00; 14:00; 15:00
Plus 5 sections T.B.A.
T.B.A.
Fri. 13:00-15:00 h. (Beg.)
Wed. 15:00-17:00 h. (Interm.)
Fri. 15:00-17:00 h. (Interm. & Adv.)
Wed. 15:15-16:45 h. & Fri. 17:00-18:30 h.
Tues. 17:30-19:30 h.
Fri. 17:30-19:30 h.
Tues. & Thurs. 16:00-17:00 (Beg.)
Tues. & Thurs. 17:00-18:00 (Int.)
Tues. & Thurs. 18:00-19:30 (Adv.)

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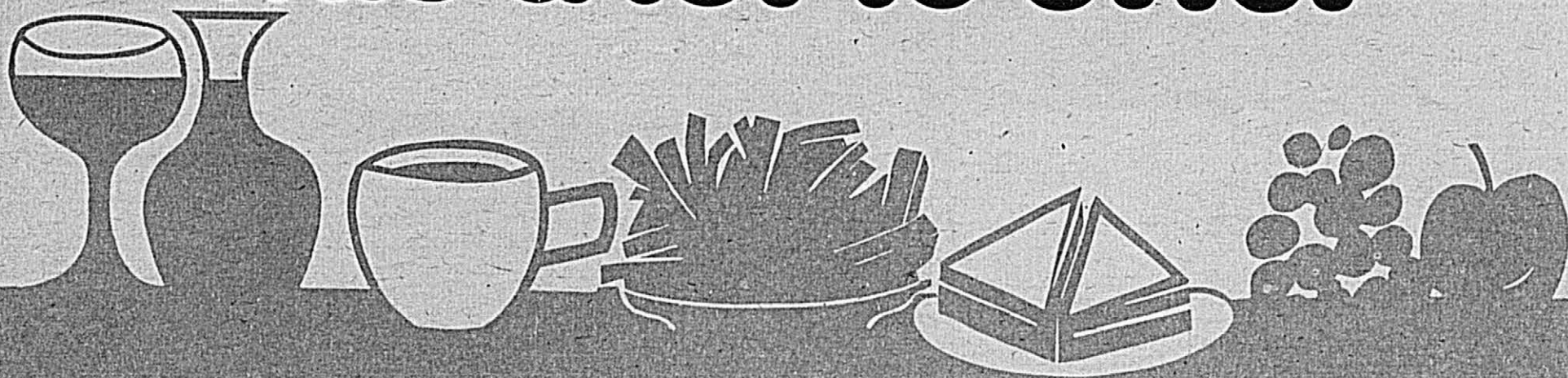
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